

appropriate arrangements with their college for continued studies under this plan. The amounts paid would be accepted and deposited by a special savings trust company incorporated under federal and state law. The amount paid would remain at the disposal of the applicants. After the war they could choose to enter a college or university or to get their money back.

Early in April the plan was sent to a small number of eminent educators, bankers, and government officials. Answers received thus far have all been very sympathetic with the plan. However, there has not yet been a sign that anyone is going to take the initiative to realize these ideas. Therefore, the Faculty has decided that we will go ahead by ourselves. We hope that our step will increase interest in this plan and precipitate acceptance on a nation-wide scale. If this should happen we would probably join such a national organization.

We are now preparing the organization of the Savings Fund for Black Mountain College. This fund will be kept completely independent of college finances. The Savings Fund will be administered by a group of trustees in co-operation with one of the big banks or with a foundation, so the security of the savings will not suffer even if the College would not survive one of its many crises.

We are now sending individual letters to our alumni in order to get information from them regarding the number who are interested in joining the organization. We expect also to hear from people who, although interested in such a plan in general, are inclined for one reason

or another, to begin or to complete their work at other institutions.

Nevertheless, those who later on would prefer another college would, in writing to us now, help to realize their own intentions. For, if in our publicity, we can report a widespread interest in this plan, this might well influence other colleges to follow our example or it might push forward a nation-wide organization, as foreseen in our plan.

Recent publicity

In an introduction to four pages of pictures of life at Black Mountain presented in a recent issue of Click Magazine, editors of the publication described the college as "an experiment in education, a blueprint for democracy at work . . . In the post-war world, this college may take the lead in pointing the way to a new type of training for our youth.

"If the war is to mean anything, it must lead the way to a greater regard of man for his fellow man", the Click article continues. "Paradoxically, that job begins on the battlefields of the world. But it must also be done in the schools and colleges. To educate is not enough. Youth must be trained in co-operation and democracy.

"Black Mountain tries to do the job in two ways. It educates through an inter-related program of subjects where the influence of history on literature is covered in a single course, where philosophy and the social sciences become a study of man's problems in the terms of the student's own experiences. It trains through a work program which teaches students the proper use of